TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. BUNDAY, per Year..... DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year ....... 8 0 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUR, New York City

PARM-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo rublication wish to have rejected articles returned hep must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

## The President and Congress and the Cuban Question.

The revelations made by Gen. BLANCO of the terrible losses of the Spanish Army in Cuba by reason of battle and disease, principally by disease, and the authentic reports of the awful destruction of life among the praceful inhabitants of the island because of the starvation which has succeeded its savage devastation, have produced an impression on American public opinion which is likely to compel Congress to decisive action as to that horrible war before the forthcoming session is closed.

Undoubtedly, the tone of the meaners of the President in regard to the subject will be cautious and its recommendations made in terms carefully chosen with a view to avoiding offence to the supersensitiveness of Spain. Nor will such reserve be rep rehensible as dilatory and timorous. I will express a conservatism reasonably anxious to refrain from seeming to offer provocation to Spain, with which nominally our relations are friendly and satisfactory. The question might be so handled by Pres ident McKinley as to excite alarm in this country disastrous in its temporary conse quences to business interests without serving the real interests of the Cubans, or without bastening in any way the maturing of plans for the relief of the oppressed and struggling island.

It is obvious, however, that this country cannot permit the destructive war to go on much longer. Our commercial interests, to say nothing of mere humanity, forbid our looking on indifferently while the devastation and substantial depopulation of the richest island in the world, lying close to our shores, are proceeding with a horrible method. Gen. BLANCO may seek to carry out a policy less atrocious than that of Gen. WEYLER, but the absolute refusal of the Cuban revolutionists to listen to the proposed terms of pacification through the so-called autonomy may provoke Spain to return to its most cruel measures of the past so far as it has the ability to enforce them. In other words, it seems to have been demonstrated that the Cubans can only be subjugated by extermination, and that such was the policy to which WEYLER resorted is made manifest by the reports which have come from our

Consuls in the island. The stories of massacres by the Turks in Armenia aroused the horror and indignation of the Christian world, but as compared with the Spanish atrocities in Cubs they were mild measures of repression, and the country which suffered from them was not laid waste as have been large parts of Cuba. Meantime, the army of Spain in Cuba, containing so much of the youth needed at home for the industries of that overburdened country, has lost more than one-half of its great numerical strength by disease and death, and Spain has been exhausted financially, while industry in Cuba has been brought to ruin.

It is not improbable, therefore, that in face of these facts, proved indianutably even the most conservative sentiment of this country will be forced to demand in sheer humanity that our Governawful extermination. As we have said. that feeling is now extending even among people hitherto least disposed to give cre dence to such reports and most timorou about offending the susceptibilities of Spain, and before the coming session of Congress is over it may become unanimous and imperative in its expression.

Nor can the opinion of the civilized world refuse to justify our interference as a dic tate of humanity.

# The Currency Measure Needed.

The currency measure needed at this juncture, and the easiest to carry through Congress, is one for the increase of the revenue to a point where it will equal the expenditures. With this measure adopted, others can be discussed at leisure; without it, there is no use in discussing any.

It is pretty generally agreed, among all but the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, that after the Government notes have been redeemed by the Treasury their reissue should be expressly prohibited except against fresh deposits of gold. Merely repealing the act of May, 1878, which authorizes their reissue for general purposes, is not enough. Before that act was passed, the Treasury Department claimed and exercised the right to reissue the old legal tenders after they had been redeemed, and the act of July. 1890, authorizing the issue of Treasury notes for the purchase of silver bullion, de clares, distinctly, that such notes, when redeemed, or when received for customs taxes and public dues, "may be reissued." The reissue must, therefore, be prohibited in express terms, in order to prevent it.

Nor will it be enough merely to pro hibit the reissue of redeemed Government notes except against deposits of gold. The prohibition must be accompanied by one against an increased issue of national bank notes. The purpose of the measure is to obviate a redundancy of the paper currency of the country, and to reduce it to a volume at which it can at all times be maintained without danger to the gold reserve held for its redemption. This redundancy, when and so far as it exists, will exhibit itself in a demand for gold for export, and, when it is removed, it will put an end to further demands for gold. If, however, the banks are to be permitted to issue their notes at the same time that the Government notes are re tired, the wholesome effect of Government note redemption will be neutralized. We shall have, instead of an excess of Government paper money, an excess of bank money, which will be just as dangerous to the maintenance of gold payments. Even without being excessive, bank money could gradually be substituted for Government money by the simple process of paying in Government notes, using the gold received for them as reserve, instead of the notes.

and filling their place with bank notes. These considerations will certainly give

rise to debate upon any bill for merely prohibiting the reissue of Government notes. and will probably prevent its passage. The essential object sought can, however, be as well attained by increasing the Government revenue to meet the Government ex penditures. Then, when Government notes are paid into the Treasury for redemption, they can be kept there, because no necessity will exist for their reissue. The receipte from other sources will be sufficient for all requirements, and the people who want the notes can get them only by depositing gold against them.

The drain of Treasury gold in 1894 and 1895 was not occasioned by any distrust of the solvency of the Government. It resulted, primarily, from the agitation in favor of free silver, which led many people to fear that depreciated silver would take the place of gold as a standard, and, second arily, by an adverse balance of foreign trade which had to be paid in gold. Had the notes, by which the gold was drawn from the Treasury then, been locked up and not paid out again, the stringency in the money market which would have ensued would speedily have stopped the export of gold and caused its return to this country. Unfortunately, just at that juncture the Treasury receipts were running rapidly behind its expenditures, and the Govern ment notes redeemed had to be paid out again as fast as they came in. This estab lished the "endless chain" so much talked of, and compelled an issue of bonds to pre vent Treasury bankruptcy. In form, the bonds were issued to provide for the redemption of Government notes, but in effect to provide for Government expenses.

Let us have a Government revenue ade quate to the Government expenditures, and the currency will take care of itself.

#### What the Future Had in Store for Horace Greeley.

The father of the United States Senate. the Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL of Vermont. is printing in the Forum some private letters from political and personal friends of his in past days. The collection is interesting, as might be expected.

For example: Mr. MORRILL wrote to HORACE GREELEY in March, 1872, complaining of the course of the New York Tribune in attacking the Republican party and opposing the reëlection of Gen. GRANT "Whether intended or not," said Mr. Mon-RILL, "your blows, aimed at individuals, hit the party; and ere long it is evident you will not be a recognized leader of the party." HORACE GREELEY replied, promptly on the next day :

"MY DEAR SIR: Can you really believe that the maker of the first Grant Cabinet (or any one sub-servient to that) is fit to be President? I cannot. "I forgive the ignorant, who talk as you do: I hold such as you responsible for misleading them. The man who could make such Cabinets as GRANT has had, is hardly fit for a justice of the peace. And the Cab

"Gen. Grant has seen fit to make special war or my friends in this State. He did this repeatedly, and ithout excuse. He made a very fair distribution of his patronage in this State. There was no complain and no cause for any. The next year he undid all hi own work and proscribed all who were formerly known as Radicals, lately as 'Fenton' men. No true reason for this can be given that does not discredit his sagacity or his integrity.

"We did not make war. We were warred upor for reconciliation. We must go to the wall, or he

"The man cannot be reflected. At least, I think so. That he ought not to be, I believe you think as well

tant. I was a pack horse for WEED and SEWARD for was not ruined. I can bear whatever the future has in store for me. Yours, "Hon. J. S. MORRILL." HORACE GREELEY."

What pathetic interest in the concluding paragraph of this remarkable letter! The scenes were already shifting, under the supervision of WHITELAW REID, for the last tragic act in the drama of GREELEY's life.

Would he ever have written that he could bear whatever the future had in store for him, had he known in March what the future and WHITELAW REID had in store r him in November ?

In six months GREELET was running for President against GRANT. Just seven months to a day after the date of the letter to Mr. MORRILL, GREELEY visited the Tribune office for the last time, a hopelessly broken man because his hand had been torn from the lever of the press by the cold clutch of a pitiless beneficiary and

subordinate of his own. In less than three weeks thereafter, on Nov. 29, 1872, twenty-five years ago yesterday, HORACE GREELEY was dying in a private mad house; broken in mind and in spirit by a blow heavier than the mere po litical disaster which had not been able to shatter either his courage or his hopeful-

ness for the future. Twenty-five years ago yesterday White LAW REID stood over HOBACE GREELEY'S death bed. "Do you know me, Mr. GREE LEY ?" asked REID. GREELEY nodded, touched his mortally wounded heart, and turned to the wall to die. He knew WHITE-LAW REID.

# The Ariel and the McGowan.

A strange incident is recalled by the announcement that the owners of the scaling schooners Willie McGowan and Ariel, which were seized by the cruiser Zabiaks off Copper Island, have just received from the Russian Government an offer of \$40,000 as compensation.

The seizure occurred half a dozen years ago, and these two Victoria schooners were not the only ones that suffered, for the Rosie Olsen of Victoria and the American schooner C. H. White of San Francisco were captured at the same time. During that season the Russians also seized, if we do not mistake, the scalers Enterprise and Carlotta of Victoria, the Vancouver Bell of Vancouver, and the Kate and Anne of San Francisco, all on the charge of peach

ing in Russian waters. But the cases of the McGowan, Ariel Olsen and White, as the first reported, created a great deal of indignation, because they had been captured a long distance from Copper Island, which forms, with Behring Island, the Komandorski or Commander couplet or group. British accounts represented this distance as forty or fifty miles. and even Russian reports conceded eighteen or twenty, with the assertion that the ves sels had gone nearer and had been chased and overhauled.

The first impression created was that Rus sia had determined to claim full jurisdiction over the western part of Behring Sea up to the water boundary line drawn in the cession of Alaska. This impression was strength ened by the statement attributed to Capt. DALY, of the McGowan, that, when he protested, Capt. DELEVERON of the Russian war vessel had answered that "Russia exercises jurisdiction over water 1,000 miles from her shore." But the true explanation seems to be that which Capt. FREEMAN of the C H. White shortly afterward received from the Governor of Behring Island, namely, of bimetallism. Sir ROBERT GIFFEN warms

that DELEVERON was found to be insane and had already been removed from the command of his ship. That explanation, at all events, is again reported now as the ground of the award of damages.

It may seem extraordinary that, in a case so plain, since Russia, in 1891, had no agreement with Great Britain for a prohibitory zone around the Commander Islands beyond the ordinary marine league, compensation for a crazy act should have been so long delayed. Perhaps one difficulty may have been that of determining the values of the ships and cargoes and the losses probably incurred. It is not quite clear from the despatches how many ves sels Russia has decided to compensate, or how much cash each vessel is to receive. But to our neighbors of the Dominion this case should suggest that the far shorter delay experienced in settling our own Behring Sea damages is not the result of bad faith. The liability in these last only became evident years after the Russian seizures, and in fact the ascertainment of exactly what was due required the appointment of a joint commission, which has not even yet made its report.

### Sir Robert Giffen on Bimetallism.

The most important article contributed to the November number of the Nineteenth Century is a discussion of the "monetary chaos" by Sir Robert GIFFER, the wellknown British authority on economics and finance. What gives his paper a special Interest for Americans is the fact that, in the course of it, he has a good deal to say about the proposals regarding international bimetallism which were submitted to the Salisbury Government by the Wolcott Commission.

The rejection of the proposals by the British Government is applauded by Sir Ron-ERT GIFFEN, of course, but he does not think it was sufficiently prompt and unqualified He finds in the official correspondence much that is not reassuring. The proposals were much worse, he said, than the city of London had any expectation of, and they were dealt with in a dilatory fashion, in stead of being summarily dismissed. To him it seems amazing that British Ministers should listen gravely to requests that they should not only reopen the Indian mints to the coinage of silver, and arrange for the Bank of England to keep a fifth of its reserve in that metal, but should also withdraw half sovereigns from circulation and issue small notes instead and should purchase \$50,000,000 worth of silver annually, in order to rehabilitate it. He thinks that England's public men should keep in mind what the English monetary system is and on what prin ciples it is founded, and that they should think twice and thrice before throwing discredit upon it, and listening to the monetary vagaries of public men in other countries which have not had the advantage of a sound and settled system.

What are the principles on which the English monetary system is founded? These principles, according to Sir ROBERT GIFFEN are, first, that the standard which is to be the sole measure of value and unlimited legal tender in a given country should consist of one metal only, because there cannot and ought not to be two or more. Secondly, the coinage of this one metal should be automatic, that is to say, the coinage should expand or contract at the pleasure of those who bring the metal to the mint, the Government meddling no further with the business than by stamping the metal so as to indicate its weight and fineness. Thirdly, a Government should refrain from any measures directly intended to alter or affect the value of the standard, or to make money abundant or the reverse, or to attain a stable par of exchange with other moneys, or between gold and silver themselves; because this is to embark on a course where there is no goal, and which will create endless monetary discussion, and so produce discredit and unrest. Sir ROBERT holds that England would have escaped much trouble and discredit if her public men had de clared in 1878, when they were first invited to a bimetallic conference, that their national system of money was based, in their judgment, on absolutely sound principles, which they could not, and would not, suffer to be questioned. By taking a lower line they have suffered public opinion throughout the world to be misled, and have encouraged a bimetallic agitation in England itself, which, but for their apathy. would never have acquired momentum.

The next point made is a corollary from that just mentioned. The whole brunt of throwing over the Wolcott proposals should not have been cast upon the Indian Government; on the contrary, they should not have been considered for a moment. Neither should the Salisbury Ministry have intimated in their reply that they were prepared to discuss other proposals, apart from the opening of the Indian mints to the coinage of silver. This may have been, and doubtless was, diplomatic polite ness only; but Sir ROBERT submits that politeness would have taken a different form had the Ministry been true to the English system of money. He believes, however, that the recent protest of the city of London, a protest which might almost be described as a revolt, will help to clear the mind of England's public men on the subject, and show them the necessity of cordially adopting the English theory of money, if they are to maintain the English system itself. He insists that, hereafter. there must be no playing with bimetallism in England's communications with foreign nations, and that, therefore, there must b an end, so far as she is concerned, to the futile international conferences that have taken place during the past twenty years.

England has joined these conferences from time to time, sometimes on the understanding that her delegates should be spectators only; at other times she has sent representatives holding diverse, and even opposing views, as if the same power could grow hot and cold at once; at still other times, there was some attempt at negotiation, as in the 1881 conference. All have failed, because conferences between powers that differed toto cœlo as to what money is, whose aims and ideas were altogether contradictory, were bound to fail. How, asks Sir ROBERT GIFFEN, could sober Englishmen, with their belief that the monetary unit is a certain weight of the metal chosen for the standard, even discuss money with those who believe that money is the creation of law, and that, at the mint, some miracle takes place, whereby a commodity is converted into "money," instead of being the same in substance and fact after the miracle as before. In Sir Robert's eyes. the whole proceedings of these international conferences have been pure farce It is England's duty, he says, as having fixed monetary system, to tell foreign Gov ernments that she can have nothing to say to any proposal which requires, for the assurance of its success, a belief in the theory

the Salisbury Ministry to cease dallying with foreign Governments on the bimetallic project out of courtesy, lest worse things befall them than a temporary loss of credit in the city of London. Such ill timed courtesy is interpreted as business, and may give foreign Governments cause to complain that England tempted them to come and negotiate when she was not prepared to deal.

wealth !

out of taxes.

strengthen the admiration with which the

American friends of Russia regard the Czar's

Government as a conquering, organizing, and

The bank currency advocates who oppose

an exclusively Government currency on the

party demanded, would do better if they would

go on and show by argument that notes issued

Government. The interest bearing obligations

of the Government are unanimously recognized

as far more worthy of confidence than those of

any corporation or individual, and as to re-deemability in gold, the Government has now

for eighteen years, maintained it without

break, whereas, during the same period, the

strongest banks in the country have four times

defaulted in payment to their depositors. Be

currency not redeemable in gold, whereas THE

Sun proposes one which shall be redeemed a

Our ancient Mugwump friend, the Gal-

veston News, appears as usual with a face

twisted with pain. Everything is out of joint

and especially the District of Columbia. "The

moral atmosphere of Washington," wails the

it? Put the Hon. JOE BAILEY, more tenderly

mown as Bank Balley, in the box. Has

he been stiffed in Washington? Has he

see that chest expand! See those shoulder

traighten! Hear that boundless savanna o

shirt bosom creak and rustle! JOE BAILEY has

for six years, and yet it has never so stifled him

that he has consented to drape himself in even-

ing clothes. The Washington air is good, or

lish-speaking people in our country to-day, and the

ness upon him, but let somebody else attack him

Truth compels us to say that even if the time

have changed, "the son," in his present frame

of mind, would not be likely to do much for

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON of Chicago

President in 1900 after all. It has been objected

to him that he discharged an elevator boy for

not knowing him by sight. It it were so, it was

grievous fault, and grievously must Carter

answer it. It was so and not so. It seems that

after letting the sun go down on his wrath the

car the next day. The Mayor erred in his firs

opinion, but on appeal to his better judgment

of statesmen of the first rank as flames and glit-

de Arkansas Joneses, statesmen to a Jones.

his fellow countrymen that he must positively

ness on Thanksgiving Day. "The demonetiza-

refuse to consume any food or feel any thankful

tion of silver and the establishment of the single

gold standard and the maintenance thereof,'

said Dan Jones, if it was Dan Jones, "have

turned aside the gifts of Providence, and I can-

not believe that He wishes us to return thanks for

such a condition of affairs." Still, DAN JONES

in his public majesty and DAN JONES in his pri-

vate capacity are different. As a statesman,

DAN JONES mourns. As an individual, he may

Politics is one of the worst forms of idleness.

What sort of politics do they have in Utah !

And what sort of work do they have in Utah

Do they work at all, or do the climate and

their own wealth of pocket and temperament

allow them to loaf and invite their souls con-

tinually? Is politics in Skum Pah and Pol-

Patch essentially different from politics in San

Francisco and New York! The idle politic

which prevails, if it does prevail, in Utah, o ght

Why can't the Hon, EDWARD ATKINSON of Mas

sachusetts go to Utah and examine idle politic

carefully and heap up a few tons of statistics

about it ? But he will have to promise the Com-

missioner for Indian Affairs not to offer any of

Gov. Eushuell and Mark Hanna's Chair.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. . .

Yesterday Gov. Bushnell came to this city and was at once called upon by Senator Foraker. He spent a

good part of the day in the Senator's law office and

"Will you be a candidate for United States Sens

ministration better than this one. I had the Senate

"That is a state of case that I have not considered

but I never heard of any man refusing that honor

Short Primer of Landscape Art.

From the Chicago News.

has drawn up a set of rules to enable the novice to

know what kind of a picture he is looking at. He

If he paints the sky blue and the grass green he be-

If he paints the sky green and the grass blue he be-

ongs to the impressionistic school.

If he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple h

If he paints the sky black and the grass red he is as

artist of great decorative talent and may make post

The Football Crowd.

From the Philadelphia North American.

From the Philadelphia North American.
There's no thought of weather
in a football crowd;
They're all cranks together
in a football crowd;
They ones, the old, the lame, the halt,
All gather under heaven's wault
And hoot, and yell, and about, and scream,
For the players of the favored t. am.
There's nothing like the waste of steam
in a football crowd.

grass brown he belongs to the old school.

was the Senator's guest at his house last night

tor?" he was asked.

you refuse it?"

ers if he perseveres.

did you?"

himself together be said:

to be studied by philosophers and econo

have gone to a turkey "shoot" on Thursday.

s eligible to the Democratic nomination for

'the old man" under such circumstances.

ms of England and our country are vastly dif

had any trouble in breathing there?

such a man could not breathe it.

the United States," saying this:

and just see what the son will do."

ancient Mugwump, "is absolutely stifling."

sides, the Greenbackers proposed a Government

all times in gold on demand.

by banks are safer than those issued by the

administering agent of civilization.

#### The Little Post Offices of the Greater New York.

The proposed consolidation of the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices, under a plan to be submitted to Congress with the approval of Postmaster-General GARY, has many obvious advantages on the grounds of public exigency and utility. The proposed effacement, however, of the Long Island City Post Office, it appears, is not universally approved.

If the Long Island City Post Office, at office of which the receipts in a year are nearly as large as the receipts of the New York Post Office in a day, is to be wiped off the map, what security of postal autonomy. so to speak, will there be for the other offices within the territory of the Greater New York, equipped each with a letter oox, a stamp package, and a stove?

The Willets Point Post Office, for in stance, the average receipts of which are nearly \$2 a day, costs the Federal Govern ment in outlays and disbursements less than \$500 a year, the salary of the Postmaster included. Upon the transactions of this Post Office there is an annual profit of \$280, a balance small but sure, and balance on the right side of the account If the Long Island City Post Office is to be obliterated, how long can the Willets Point Post Office withstand the Federal pressure for consolidation ?

Again, there is the Linoleumville Post Office, included within the corporate boundaries of the enlarged New York. The running expenses of this office, Postmaster included, are 82 cents a day. What is to become of it? What is to become of the Rosebank Post Office, also in the Greater New York? Is that lively centre of enlightenment, the Castleton Corners Post Office, with total receipts last year, by sworn official record, of \$333.73, to be

maintained or abolished? Who is there that proposes seriously and sedately the hauling down of the flag, the taking in of the advertised letter signs, the surrender of the stamps and postal cards. and the withdrawal from active public life of the Postmaster of Foster's Meadow? Here is a Greater New York Post Office managed with such dexterity, frugality, vigor and sagacity that upon total receipte of \$341 last year the Government made profit of \$19.60. How many Post Offices in the far West or in the sunny Southwest can duplicate such a showing?

If the Foster's Meadow Post Office is to be abolished or its operations consolidated with those of another office, what is to be come of the Post Office of Clarenceville, or that of Oceanus, or Maspeth, or Creedmoor? The last mentioned office took in \$73.03 last year, the three odd cents being for postage on a package. All of these offices are included within the territory of the enlarged New York on and after Jan. 1, 1898.

What is to become of the Post Office of Great Kills or that of Kreischerville, or that of Rossville, or that of Prince's Bay, or that of Dongan Hills? These are serious and weighty questions which, if Post master-General GARY is to establish an enduring fame among the inhabitants of these towns, he had better ponder.

There are probably few citizens outside of its immediate neighborhood who view with any great trepidation or anguish the proposed obliteration, by consolidation, of the Long Island City Post Office: but when the residents of other towns which are about to honor the Greater New York by becoming part of it, realize, as they must, that the assault upon Long Island City's rights to independent postal facilities by Federal authority is only the entering wedge to a wholesale scheme of tion, it is clear that it will be stoutly, if Itseems to be Governor Dan Jones who informed unsuccessfully, resisted.

# Thought at St. Louis.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists who met at St. Louis last week are a set of thinkers of whom any country or asylum might be proud. They want "absolute paper money, based upon every commodity and resource of the nation, a full legal ten der and receivable for dues to the United States." Absolute paper money is good enough for them now, but when they hold their National Convention they may be in favor of sign money. Why insist upon paper? Will not paper money be obsolete as well as absolute? If a man wants money he ought to make signs for it, three fingers for \$300, and so on, each thumb to count as a million. It costs too much to trans

port even absolute paper money. The St. Louis thinkers want the Govern ment to pay absolute money out to the people "for services rendered" or to lend it at a low rate of interest, but they show a too timid spirit in wishing to restrict the volume of absolute currency to "\$50 per capita," Tut! When the Middle-of-the-Roaders get into power heads will be out of fashion and the per capita notion and method of counting will disappear. Don't make a thinker pay interest. Don't make him work for his money. He works enough when he thinks.

No "court-made law!" say the Middle-ofthe-Roaders. Why not amend by demand ing "home-made laws?" Why have any courts? Courts are plutocratic. Absolute laws as well as absolute money; and make them yourself while you wait. "Opposition to trusts" looks well in the platform, but shouldn't farmers' and laborers' trusts be excepted !

"We especially recommend the initia tive and referendum and the imperative mandate.'

So do we, especially for sore throat and slight hoarseness; and for cases where there is confirmed stuttering or any imped iment in the organs of speech. The initia tive and referendum and the imperative mandate are also good to take in the mouth when the indications are loss of appetite, accompanied by longness of breath, night mare, and octopodophobia.

The friends of Col. JACK CHINN are very proud that Mr. KIPLING has written a stor.

The Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL of Virginia, a statesman of much merit of countenance and voice, but rather oratorical and melodramatic than exact, has put forth a definition of Democracy. In a letter to the Fourth Ward Democratic Club of Norfolk he declares that "Democracy means brave and unrelenting battle against all organizations that do not stand for true American principles. Probably this sounds well when read in a rich case voice, but it is not clearer than crystal "What is peace?" asked Mr. CHADBAND. it war! No. le it strife! No." What are true American principles, Mr. Danier, 7 Trying to break down business by means of bad meney, HOW TO SAVE THE PALISADES. Set Much Hope, Eridently, in the Scheme of Federal courts, and raging against Federal Purchase

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIP! Since the The opinion that the Supreme Court will women of New Jersey have taken up the quesdecide against the underground Rapid Transit scheme has so far gained adherents in Wall tion of saving the Palisades, through the agency of the State Government, from the destructive street that the shares of the Manhattan Ele operations of the quarrymen, the Palisades Comvated Railroad Company and of the Metropolimissioners have quietly subsided. We hear no tan Street Railroad Company have, within the more "that the Military Committee of the House will report favorably the Palisades Fortilast week, very greatly advanced in price. The opinion, of course, is based upon a consideration fication bill;" that "the War Department apof the arguments adverse to the underground proves of the measure;" or that prominent scheme, the principal one of which is that it army officers, recognizing the importance of the would increase the city debt so as to prevent Palisades for military or strategical purposes, the borrowing of money which might be indorse the proposed Military Reservation bill. in a way much more useful to the new city of Missing these heretofore frequent and familiar New York, namely, in buying and improving parks, building schoolhouses and public edifices, statements, the public will look for the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioners with and in other improvements not to be paid for great interest and curiosity.

In reply to an inquiry as to the reliability of the statements that were made in the public The Hon. TRUXTON BEALE'S article or press, and the prospects of a favorable report 'Russian Humanity," in the December number om the Military Committee, to which the bill of the Cosmopolitan, presents a picture of con-(H. R. 2.187) had been referred, Gen. J. A. T. ditions and methods in Siberia and Central Hull, the Chairman, wrote eighteen months ago Asia which differs radically from Mr. GEORGE the following letter: KENNAN'S conclusions several years ago. Mr BEALE'S report of personal observations will

COMMITTER ON MILITARY APPAIRS. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1896. DEAR SIR: I am fully persuaded that the Palisade oill can never get a favorable report from this committee. At request of several gentlemen interested in the project we have let the question rest with th dea that it would die here. Why they want it le alone, you probably know better than I.

On Jan. 19, 1897, the Commissioners reported to the Governors of New Jersey and New York that after presenting their bill on Dec. 18, 1895, and having had a full discussion and hearing efore the Military Committee of the House the pressure of other business, deemed by the committee to be of greater importance, was so great that no action was taken on the Palisade III up to the adjournment of Congress in June. The Commissioners concluded their report by stating that "a continuation of their efforts would result in success at an early day. Nine days before this report of the Commis-

sioners was made, Gen. Hull, in reply to a fur ther inquiry in regard to the probability of the ceasure passing, sent the following answer:

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY APPAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1897. DEAR SIR: Your favor of 6th inst. received. The ommittee on Military Affairs of the House of Re entatives has by practically unanimous vote indefinitely postponed the bill for the protection of the Palisades of the Hudson. If anything is done in this matter, the States of New York and New Jersey will have to do it. Yours very truly. J. A. T. HULL. The women of New Jersey who have taken old of this question in the only right and in telligent way deserve not only the thanks of

every good citizen for their courage, but also for oringing to public notice the false hope of na tional aid which for nearly three years has per mitted the uninterrupted defacement of the een consuming a full quota of Washington air Palisades. PALIBADES. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

BOSTON'S WET SUBWAY.

One of the Inconveniences of Undergroup Trausit in Variable Weather. At the dinner of the Sons of the Revolu tion in celebration of Evacuation Day the Ray

From the Boston Evening Transcript Some little trouble was caused at the subway Mr. VAN DE WATER responded to the toast of stations to-day by the condensation of moisture the "Past and Present Relations of England and

there, caused by the sudden change in the temperature in the last forty-eight hours. "Times have changed. There are others than Eng In the recent cold snap the subway becam ompletely filled with cold air, and all the steel beams and supports of the structure were ferent. That is the lesson Evacuation Day should thoroughly chilled through. Yesterday the temteach. It is all very well for the son to fight with the perature went up suddenly, and all through last

night there was rain at intervals, and melting snow all the time, causing a great deal of noisture. By this morning the earth above

moisture. By this morning the earth above the subway had become pretty well warmed through, but the air inside of it and the structure itself were still cold, and this difference in temperature caused a large amount of the moisture with which the air was charged to condense on the roof of the subway, especially at the stations, where the light wells made the difference in temperature between the outside and the inside still more marked, and offered fine places for the moisture to collect.

The principal trouble was this morning, when the greatest smount of water was condensed. In the vicinity of the light wells, and, in fact, to a certain extent all over the station platforms, there are so much of it that it collected on the under side of the beams and stringers, and then dropped on the heads of the passengers in considerable quantity. In order to prevent this it became necessary to hang pieces of absorbent paper around the sides of the light wells to eath the water, and to set a man at work on each of the station platforms, swabbing off the roof. To do this an arrangement something like the rubber scraper used for scrubbing floors has been placed on the end of a long pole, and from the crosspiece a strip of cloth has been brought down and tied around the pole. The scraper is run along the beam, on which the water has collected, and the beam, on which the vater has collected, and the beam, on which the vater has collected, and the beam, on which the vater has collected, and the beam, on which the vater has collected, and the beam, on which the vater has collected, and the beam. Mayor restored the elevator boy to place and eversed himself. He is forgiven, and can hunt for delegates whenever the wind sufts him. No other Democrat is surrounded by such a cordon It is hopeless to try to keep track of all

The Pulpit and Politics. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Your article !

o-day's issue of your paper on "Pestilent Political Heresy from the Pulpit" I would have read, not only by those who preach such stuff, but by the sho are tricked into hearing such twaddle. I admit that it has become an established custom for minis ters to "dispense with the Gospet" on Thanksgiving Day, and, therefore, being forewarned, I stay away on that day. A few of those who minister things have the grasp of political subjects sufficient

But what I complain of is, that from Sunday to unday, through political campaigns, these pestilent political pulpit partisans trick their coninto hearing their Sir Oracle deliverances on politics ubjects of which they are really ignorant. Generally this "stuff" is smuggled in in an exordical sort o way. We have one minister here who is a notoriou offender in this way. These men never seem to think that in this way they lead their hearers' minds away from the Gospel, which they are ordained to preach. The story of the Athenian cobbler is pat: "Let the shoemaker stick to his last." BROOKLYN, Nov. 28.

# Inhalatton from Pipe or Cigar.

TO THE ROITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Referring to the etter of John C. Metzger in a recent Suz, he says that nhalation into the lungs of pipe and cigar smoke is mpossible of accomplishment by the average amoker fell Mr. Meteger if he will just notice the pipe smokers little more carefully be will find that 50 per cent. all the more carefully he will find that 50 per cent. of them inhale the smoke regularly, and not a few cigar smokers inhale their smoke, especially when using Key West or fine Havana cipars.

Mr. Mrtger's letter, however, calls attention to a fact that is generally forgotten when the cigarette is discussed, namely, that the little "coffin nail" is the most harmless in which tobacco can be indulged in, providing one does not inhale the smokers refrain from the linhalation. Piper, Cloar, and Cigarette Shaller.

Baltimore, Nov. 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in to-day's edition of your valuable paper the story of "Oysters Growing on Trees." I have been telling my friends

African Oysters Grow on Trees, Too.

This rather stumped the Executive, but gathering Growing on Trees." I have been telling my friends that this was a fact in Africa for the last ten or twelve years, but found many incredulous. I was trading for four years in what are known as the "Oil Rivers." namely, Benin, Bonny and Old Calabar rivers on the west creat of Africa, and during that time frequently found oysters attached to the trees below the highwater mark. For some miles up the rivers it is impossible to land, as the ground is all blue mud, or a delta of decayed vegetation, and the water rises and falls six feet or so, according to the way the tide may be running at the time, and at low water the cysters may be found attached to the roots of the trees.

NEW YORE, NOV. 29.

H. O. BATEMAR. "Why, I am to be inaugurated Governor Jan 10 and have had my mind set on making my next adrial situation to settle last apring, and after that dis-missed it from my mind. I had enough of it. I am sure I don't know who will be Senator, and must decline to discuss that subject."
"But if the Senatorship were offered you, would

Silver and Wheat Bushel and Bushel.

From the Martin (Tenn.) Mail. Two of our country cousins, both Republicans, stoo n a corner the other day talking politics: Well, it's peculiar like how polertics goes, ain't t?" remarked one to the other "Yep," answered the other, as he combed his head

with his horny hand. "Did you ever notice how allver and wheat is keep "Not particular." "Yes, both of 'em is a dollar a bushei."

The Color Line in Maine's Clam Flats From the Lexiston Journal.

mineral or gem discovery in the eyes of the world The latest is a black pearl as large as a split pea, the product of a Georgetown clam flat. Needed in Vicaus. From the Detroit Neses.

It is a dull day when Maine doesn't flash some new

The Austrian Reicharath appears to be very wealn its Thomas Brackett Reed department. All Quiet lu Hidalgo. From the Mexican Herald. It is so quiet in the State of Hidalgo that one can

hear the worms boring in the trees.

MR. CROKER'S RESPONSIBILITIES, mmany Chief on Sonator Mill. Se

Murphy, Dr. Parkhurst and Others. From the Brooklyn Eagle. "What is there in this story that you summoned Mr. York of Brooklyn to your headquar-

ers and induced him to join with Tammany Hall in a war on ex-Gov. Hill and Hugh Mo-Laughlin !" I asked Mr. Croker. The shadow of a smile fitted over his features.

and then with a slight shade of annoyance in his tones he replied in a very positive way: "The story is foolish. I never summoned Mr. York to New York. I have not begun any war

"You said to a reporter that you recognized Senator Murphy as the State Democratic leader," I remarked.
"Yes; I expressed a preference, but a great

deal appears to have been made out of a simple remark. I didn't suppose that I had stated anything new. My opinion of Senator Murphy has been known to many people for a long time." Then, laughingly: "I don't know that Mr. Hill himself would object to accepting Senator Murphy as a leader. I have no unfriendly feeling for Mr. Hill,"

"Then you are not making war on the ex-Governor !"

"The story is absurd," said Mr. Croker, and

"The story is absurd," said Mr. Croker, and he seemed surprised that the report should have obtained any credence whatever.

"And your relations with Mr. McLaughlin."
"Are as friendly as ever, "said Mr. Croker unhesitatingly, "Nothing has occurred to break those relations. It is true I have seen Mr. York very often of late, but he came over to New York as a representative of the Kings county organization."

At this stage of the conversation one of the Tammany chieftain's friends came up with an evening paper in his hand and said in a mock-serious way:

erious way:
"Have you seen what Dr. Parkhurst says "Have you seen manager about you?"
"No; what does he say?" and Mr. Croker asked the question in the easy, complacent way of one who had little or no interest in the query.
"He says he thinks you are a better man than

Platt."

"Tumph!" then the big chief glanced over the remarks attributed to Dr. Parkhurst, but his face was as stolid as that of a man reading a directory. directory.

In response to the suggestion that most of the newspapers which opposed the Democratic nomines for Mayor seemed inclined to give to the incoming administration a chance to show how well it could govern New York, before condemning it, Mr. Croker said, with some emphasis:

phasis:
"If the administration does wrong the newspapers ought to condemn it, but if it does well the papers should be fair enough to say so. I think it will do well."

think it will do well."
"Do you think the incoming administration will have much trouble in doing better than the present administration i"
"I think not," said Tammany's leader, tersely.
"I think we can improve upon the reform ad-"I think we can improve upon the reform ministration," and he placed a sarcastic phasis upon the word "reform."

#### MAJOR M'KINLEY MAKES TROUBLE. Austin Corbin's Buffalo Hord Sont Back to

New Hampshire from Van Cortlandt Park. The buffaloes belonging to Austin Corbin's estate that have been quartered at Van Cortlandt Park for more than a year were shipped back to the Corbin park at Newport, N. H., ye terday. The animals, twenty-three in number, were put on cars at the Mosholu station of the Putnam Railroad. Six cars were necessary to accommodate them. Most of the buffa-

loes were docile, but the leader of the herd, Major McKinley, fought stubbornly and came near injuring Keeper Morrison seriously. The Major was in the paddock with the rest The Major was in the paddock with the rest of the herd. He would walk quietly to the gangway leading to the car, apparently intending to go in. Then he would turn suddanly and run into the herd. He did this half a dozen times. Morrison, who is familiar with the herd, thought that the Major would obey him. He went up to the animal and tried to persuade him to go into the car. Major Mokinley refused to be led, and running full tile at Morrison butted him against the wire fence, knocking him down. Then he began to trample on his keeper. Morrison got on his feet and started to scramble over the fence. The Major was painfully bruised. The Major was enticed into the car after a long struggle. A four-year-old bull also gave some trouble.

The buffaloes were lent to the Park Department by the late Austin Corbin, but were not delivered to the city until after his death. Soon after they were placed in Van Cortlandt Park it was found that they were destroying the turf and trees and were of little value as a natural history exhibit, because they seldom showed themselves. They proved a constant source of expense, and the Park Department decided that the ground occupied by them might be used to better advantage for other purposes. The Corbin provided that two of the cows should become the property of the city, and Director Smith will prepare a pasture for these. Several calves were born while the herd was at Van Cortlandt Park, but most of them died. of the herd. He would walk quietly to the

#### TRANS-MANHATTAN TUNNEL Long Island Ratiread's Project Urged Upon the Aldermen's Committee

The Aldermen's Committee on Tunnels an Bridges gave a public hearing yesterday on the application of the Brooklyn, New York and Jersey City Terminal Company for permission to build a tunnel from the East River under Maiden lane and Cortlandt street to the North River. The object of the company is to continue the tunnel under the North River to Jersey City as well as under the East River to Brooklyn, thus establishing a connecti for the Long Island Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

No one appeared to oppose the grant, and No one appeared to oppose the grant, and after Lawyer William J. Kelly, attorney for the applicant, had explained the plans in detail, William H. Baidwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, urgod the committee to make a favorable report. He said that the Long Island Railroad was running 300 trains a day along Atlantic avenue in Brooklyn, and that at the request of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, it was about to build a tunnel in that thoroughfare for the better protection of citizens and property along the line. In order to make the scheme a success, Mr. Baidwin said, it would be necessary to extend the tunnel to New York. The tunnel would be build at a depth of seventy-five to ninety feet below the surface of the streets of New York, and no building would be damaged by the operation. The work would be carried on so quietly that nobody would be disturbed, and the tunnel would in no way interfere with the building of the proposed rapid transit road in lower Broadway. Ludwig Nisson, representing the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens counties, Eugene G. Blackford of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, and E. F. Linton, a member of the Advisory Consolidation Committee, also spoke in favor of the project. The committee reserved its decision. after Lawyer William J. Kelly, attorney for

From the Philadelphia Record. From the Philadelphia Record.

Three hundred bales of horses' manes and tails, to be used for upholatering furniture, have been landed here by the British steamships Maine and Michigan from London. They come from far-away Siberia, and are taken from horses used by the Cossacks after the animals have outlived their usefulness. Horses are chesp in Russia, and after having seen better days their manes and tails are the only things left of a commercial value. Very often these hirsute appendages are taken from sound animals, and the beasts left to their fate. Here the upholaters use the hair for stuffing chair backs and other articles of furniture, and the material from Russia brings the best price, because the hair is the longest, and consequently the best.

# Mr. Fesler's Growing Barn.

From the Louisville Evening Post.

J. W. Fesler of Morgantown, Ind., has a barn which threatens to develop into a "skyscraper." In 1891, having need of a new barn, he built a small struc-ture, and in its construction he used green willow posts at the corners and along the sides. These he sank into the ground in the usual manner. For some ime nothing unusual was noticed, but after a year he saw that whereas he laid the floor near the ground, it was above the soil. He discovered that the willow posts, instead of being dead were alive, and had taken root and were growing. In their upward move-ment they carried the barn along. Last spring the barn was on stime ame feet high, and he put in a new floor and surrounded the posts with a siding, thereby making it a two-story affair. There is now a space of seven inches between the new floor and the ground, and Mr. Fealer expects to have a three-story barn in the course of time.

Principal Difference. From the Chicago Tribune.

Rear-Sighted Stranger—Do all your asphalt paved treets smell as disagreeable as this one?

Native—This isn't a street. This is the Chicago liver.

Expinined. From Brooklyn Life.

Bobble-Poppa, what does it mean by saying. Wisdom criefs without?" Father-Without being heard, my see.